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ivory-like density which probably rendered them available as weapons of defence.

A fourth beak from the same locality, presented by Mr. C. S. Bement, belongs to a different species of the same family. The beaks and some associated fossils will form the subjects of a paper shortly to be presented to the Academy.

The beaks have been referred to species with the following names and brief distinctive characters:—

CHONEZIPHIUS TRACHOPS.—Supra-vomerian canal open. Intermaxillaries co-ossified and forming a crest along the middle of the beak extending to the interval of the prenareal fossæ. Maxillaries with a rugged tract at the upper part of the base of the beak.

CHONEZIPHIUS LIOPS.—Beak proportionately of less length than in the preceding. Supra-vomerian canal and intermaxillaries the same, except that the crest of the latter in front is acute. Maxillaries without the rugged tract at base.

EBOROZIPHIUS COELOPS.—A new genus as well as species. Beak above forming a broad gutter as in Hyperoodon, and not divided by an intermaxillary crest as in the preceding. Maxillaries with prominent lateral crests at base, convex inwardly. Right prenareal fossa occupied by a thick osseous disk. Intermaxillaries co-ossified. Supra-vomerian canal open.

BELEMNOZIPHIUS PROROPS.—Beak solid, with all traces of the original separation of the constituent bones and the ossified mesethmoid cartilage obliterated.

Fish Remains of the Mesozoic Red Shales.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that the remains of life of any kind were exceedingly rare in the mesozoic red shales which cross our State about fifteen miles north of us. Hence any fossils whatever from these rocks were of interest. The three cycloid fish scales, and a few detached caudal rays, in the fragments of red shale, presented by him this evening, he found on the Perkiomen Railroad, near Yerkes' Station, Montgomery County. One of the scales resembles those described by the late Prof. E. Emmons, under the name of Rabdiolepis elegans, from the mesozoic coal shales of Chatham Co., N. C.

Botanical Correspondence of Zaccheus Collins.—Mr. REDFIELD called the attention of the members to the volume of letters of Zaccheus Collins which had been recently arranged and bound. Mr. Collins was well known in his day as an active philanthropist and as a zealous cultivator of natural science. He was early a member of the American Philosophical Society, was elected a member of the Philadelphia Linnæan Society, in 1809, before this Academy was founded, became a member of our Academy in March, 1815, and was one of its Vice-Presidents at the time of his death in 1831. He devoted himself especially to the sciences of Botany and Mineralogy, and the letters of the most eminent botanists of that time show how highly they valued his knowledge, and how eagerly they sought his advice upon all doubtful questions in their science. Mr. Nuttall complimented him—by naming for him the genus *Collinsia*—containing some plants of exquisite beauty, and now represented by eleven North American species, mostly Californian, but of which the earliest known was discovered in the valley of the Ohio.

The volume now before us contains an unbroken series of sixty letters from Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, of Lancaster, to whom American botany has been so much indebted, also a correspondence with his son Fred. Aug. Muhlenberg, in which we find the history of the transfer of the Muhlenberg Herbarium to the American Philosophical Society. There are also numerous letters from Stephen Elliott, author of a sketch of the Botany of South Carolina; from Dr. Jacob Bigelow, author of Florula Bostoniensis, and still surviving; from Dr. Wm. P. C. Barton, author of the Compendium Floræ Philadelphicæ; from Dr. Wm. Baldwin, the talented and lamented young botanist, who died upon Long's Exploring Expedition; from Nuttall, Torrey, Leconte, Sr., and many others well known to the scientific world.

It cannot be expected that these letters of sixty years ago can add any new botanical facts to our stock; but they have great interest as illustrating the early history of botanical science in our land, and as revealing to us the obstacles which the students of that day encountered in the scarcity of books, and in the difficulty of communication.

Mineralogical Notes; Hydrotitanite, a New Mineral.—Dr. George A. Kœnig communicated the results of an investigation on a changed *garnet* and a changed *perowskite*, from Magnet Cove, Arkansas. A short time ago he had called the attention of the Academy to the occurrence of opaque nuclei observable in microscopic slides of garnets, in which by analysis 6 per cent. of titanic acid was found. He had obtained recently, through the kindness of Dr. Foote, a fragment of a garnet crystal weighing about three ounces, on which the faces of the dodecahedron are visible, and concentrically a nucleus, contrasting by its bright pitchy lustre with the dirty circumferential part of the crystal. The line of contact is apparently very well defined, but on producing on it a fresh fracture, no difference in color and lustre and no line of division can be seen. The streak of the centre is reddish-gray, that of the circumference light greenish-gray. Starting with the hypothesis of a gradual change from inside towards the outside, or, *vice versa*, a cut was made through the crystal, about parallel with one of the principal planes of symmetry, and thus a slice was obtained half an inch thick; this was divided radially into three sections, and one of these was cut into five parts at equal distances from the centre. On reducing the pieces to powder, each by itself, a very gradual change in color was noticeable from the reddish-gray of the central part to the greenish-